

BUSINESS CARDS.



HAS taken Rooms in the Simonton House where he will be pleased to wait on all who desire his Services. mrl16:15tf

DR. H. KELLY
Offers his professional services to the public.
Office on College Avenue, opposite the Methodist Church, Statesville, N. C.

T. J. WITHERSPOON.
HAVING located myself in the Town of Taylorville, I offer my Professional Services to the surrounding public.
T. J. WITHERSPOON, M. D.,
January 27, '50

Hayne Davis,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
STATESVILLE, N. C.,
Will promptly and diligently attend to all
business entrusted to his care.
Office opposite the Jail. Oct. 22, '58.

WM. C. LORD,
Attorney at Law,
Salisbury, N. C.
WILL practice and make prompt collections
in Rowan, Stanly, Iredell and Catawba
Counties. Office in the corner of Cow-
Balding opposite the Book Store.
June 22, '50.

W. H. WYATT,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
DEALER IN
Drugs, Medicines,
Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Brushes,
Window Glass, Varnish,
&c., &c., &c.

SALISBURY, N. C.
Jan. 1, 1859—5-ly

JAS. W. DRAKE,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 13 St. Louis Street,
MOBILE, ALA.
Jan. 21, 1859.—7-ly

Mrs. J. A. Vannoy,
FASHIONABLE DRESS
MAKER,
STATESVILLE, N. C.
Receives monthly the French, English and
American fashions. 33:60:1y

J. SHELLY,
MANUFACTURER OF
JAMES' FINE SHOES
BOOTS & GAITERS,
THOMASVILLE, N. C.

Which he sells at Wholesale
Orders for Shoes by the quantity promptly
attended to. mrl16:60:15:ly

F. SCARR,
Druggist & Apothecary
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
DRUGS, CHEMICALS, OILS,
WINDOW GLASS, &c.,
AT WHOLESALE.

See advertisement in another place.
August 10, 1860. 1y

HENDERSON & ENNIS,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
DRUGS

MEDICINES,
And Chemicals,
Paints, Colors, Varnishes, Brushes, Win-
dow Glass, Putty, Dye Stuffs, &c.,
Linseed, Lamp, and Machinery Oil, Karoone
Oil and Burning Fluid, Lamps of every
description, Perfumery and Toilet
Articles.

GARDEN SEEDS,
CLOVER AND GRASS SEEDS,
FINE WINES AND LIQUORS, for
Medicinal Purposes,
FINE SEGARS, TOBACCO, &c., &c.,
SALISBURY, N. C.

7-ly

CARRIAGE MAKING.
J. W. WOODWARD

I still sit at my Old Stand, on Broad street, a
few doors East of the Public Square,
where he is prepared.

To Do All Kinds of Work
formerly done at the Establishment.
All Repairing done on short notice, and in
a workmanlike manner. Interest charged
on Accounts after 1st January.
Feb. 27.

13-ly

FIRE INSURANCE.

The Subscriber having been appointed Agent
of the

CHARLOTTE
MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY
Of Charlotte,

Will receive and forward Applications for
Insurance against Loss and
Damage by Fire, on the principle
of the Company.

The Company is doing a prosperous business.
No call has ever yet been made for an in-
statement on a premium note.

E. B. DRAKE,
Agent.

To THE PUBLIC.—Take this method
of informing all requiring Literary aid,
that I will be pleased to revise MSS. and
prepare it for publication, and will write Essays,
Tales, Sketches, Lines for Albums, Obitua-
ries, poems on every subject, and Letters.
The utmost secrecy maintained. Address
WILLIE WARE.

Aug. 31, 1860. 33tf Brooklyn, N. Y.

BLANKS FOR SALE HERE.

THE IREDELL EXPRESS.

A Family Newspaper--Devoted to Politics, Agriculture, Manufactures, Commerce, and Miscellaneous Reading.

VOL. III.

Statesville, N. C., Friday, October 26, 1860.

No. 47.

Bell and Everett.

All rise—"Star Spangled Banner."

A peal from the tocsin—ay hear ye the sound,

As the wind bears onward over mountain and valley?

Tis the signal to patriots to gather around

The standard of Truth, for a glorious rally.

Oh! listen ye well, to the glad echoes swell;

Tis the sound of our old Constitutional Bell;

It calls us, all faction and wrong to oppose,

And its call will be heeded where Everett goes!

It appeals not to South, it invokes not the North,

But the whole happy Union wane from pollution;

And where its clear notes bound exultingly forth,

The courage us to stand by our tried Constitution.

Or truth will compel every frenzied to tell,

That no one false to these e'er pealed from our Bell,

And the loudest page in our history shows

That Washington's with us where Everett goes!

For the Statesman who bears not a blot on his name,

We willingly work with an honest devotion;

For the Patriot so linked with his loved country's fame,

Blessed Charity strives with a fearless emotion.

Oh! hark to the swell of sweet voices that well

From harmonious throats in accord with our Bell,

They're the voices of peace, for the whole nation knows,

That we're with us where Everett goes!

Let us stand for the true hearts who have ever stood,

Friends to all of the rights of our glorious Nation,

And aid with our whole strength the wise and the good,

Who we feel can secure us our loved land's salvation.

For well we can tell, 'tis Disunion's death-knell,

That resounds from our old Constitutional Bell,

And our banner we bravely unfur to our foes,

As success must attend it where Everett goes!

vile insurrection at the South. I am no soldier, sir; my habits and education are unmilitary; but there is no cause in which I would sooner buckle a knapsack to my back, and put a musket on my shoulder, than that. I would cede the whole continent to any one who would take it—to England, to France, to Spain—I would see it sunk to the bottom of the ocean before I would see any part of this fine America converted into a continental Hayti, by that awful process of bloodshed and desolation by which alone such a catastrophe could be brought on. The great relation to servitude in some form or other, with greater or less departures from the theoretic equality of man, is inseparable from our nation. I know of no other way by which the form of this servitude shall be fixed but by political institution. Domestic slavery, though I confess not that form of servitude which seems to be the most beneficial to the master—certainly that which is most beneficial to the slave—is not, in my judgement, to be set down as an immortal and irreligious relation.

"I cannot admit that religion has but one voice to the slave, and that this voice is, 'Rise against your master.' No, sir; the New Testament says, 'slaves, obey your masters'; and though I know full well, that in the benign operation of Christianity, which gathered master and slave around the same communion table, this unfortunate institution disappeared in Europe, yet I cannot admit that while it subsists, and where it subsists, its duties are not presupposed and sanctioned by religion. And though I certainly am not called upon to meet the charges brought against this institution, yet truth obliges me to say a word more on the subject.

"I know the condition of working classes in other countries; I am intimately acquainted with it in some other countries: and I have no hesitation in saying that I believe the slaves in this country are better clothed and fed and less hardly worked than the pauper army of some of the most prosperous States of the continent of Europe. To consider the checks on population, read Malthus. What keeps population down? Poverty, want, starvation, disease, and all the ills of life; it is these that check population all over the world. Now, the slave population in the United States increase faster than the white, masters included.

"What is the inference as to the physical condition of the two classes of society? These are opinions I have long entertained, and long since publicly professed on this subject, and which I here repeat in answer to the intimacy to which I have already alluded. But, sir, when slavery comes to enter into the Constitution as a political element—when it comes to affect the distribution of power among the States of the Union, that is a matter of agreement. If I make an agreement on this subject, I will adhere to it like a man; but I will protest against any inference being made from the kind which was made by the honorable mover of these resolutions."

These noble and patriotic sentiments of Mr. Everett will be appreciated. They will sound gratefully in the ears of the conservative men North and South. They are in marked contrast with the expressions of anti-slavery zealots, and indeed are quite different in tone from any of the expressions of Northern sentiment that have been uttered recently by prominent men of any party in that section. His past career is to them a sufficient guarantee that in his hands and under his administration of public affairs their rights, their interests, their honor will be safe and well protected. But, while he is firm in the defense of State rights, his course has been guided so truly and undeviatingly by the provisions and compromises of the constitution, that his eminent justice and nationality and patriotism has endeared him more than any other Southern statesman to the conservative, Union-loving, Constitution-abiding citizens of the North, and they have for him a respect and admiration that defy the calumnies and assaults of any opponents.

Side by side with John Bell in the maintenance of the Union, the Constitution, and the equal rights of the States, stands Edward Everett. Upon the slavery question no Northern man occupies a more national position, or is more acceptable to the people of the South. Again and again, in reference to this subject, he has expressed his determination to abide, in good faith, by the compromises of the Constitution. Upon all necessary occasions he has boldly advocated the prompt and faithful execution of the fugitive slave law, and sternly opposed the agitation of the slavery question.

In reference to attempts to excite servile insurrection in the Southern States no orator has ever spoken more eloquently or in terms of more decided reprobation. To use his own bold and manly language, he does not think, as far too many Northern people do, that it is "immortal and irreligious to join in putting down a servile insurrection at the South." "There is no cause," he bravely and patriotically proclaims, "in which I would sooner buckle a knapsack to my back and put a musket on my shoulder than that."

A correspondent of a Southern contemporary recently called attention to a speech made by Mr. Everett during the earlier part of his service in Congress, when, with prophetic vision, he foresaw the deplorable consequences of Abolition agitation, and eloquently defended the compromises of the Constitution. In that speech Mr. Everett said:

"If there are any members in this House of that class of politicians to whom the gentleman from North-Carolina (Mr. Saunders) alluded, as having the disposition, though not the power, to disturb the compromise contained in the Constitution on this point, (the three-fifths representative principle,) I am not of that number. Neither am I one of those citizens of the North to whom another honorable member lately referred, in a publication to which his name was subscribed, who would think immoral and irreverent to join in putting down a ser-

express concession. The squatter sovereignty dogma requires express concessions from both sections, and hence that mode of compromise is an utter impracticability. In the present excited state of the popular mind, there can be no defined compromise on any part of the slavery question, and perhaps none such can ever hereafter be made. We all know, that, if even the compromised in the constitution were now to be made, it could not be done. Besides, the failure of the squatter sovereignty dogma in Kansas as a peace-giving remedy must forever condemn it as a practical expedient; and its failure in obtaining electoral votes will prevent its ever again being adopted as a party platform. The slave question broke up the Whig party, then the American party, and at last the great 'harmonious untrified' itself. How preposterous then to expect at this day any agreed, well defined, specific compromise on the subject. There is no feeling among men of such power to bind them together as that of party spirit and party affection. When these fail, we may well believe that nothing can conquer sectional prejudice.

The consolidation of the South upon a sectional issue has proven what all men of sense foresaw or should have foreseen that it would be, the most foolish of expedients. Its necessary effect has been to consolidate and sectionalize the superior numbers of the North into a mastery of the subject in dispute. This consolidation of sectionalism has resulted to the nation at large in nothing but the destruction of that fraternal feeling, which is the best cohesive ligament of the Union, and the only basis of permanent national prosperity. The gain to the North has been the practical re-opening of the African slave trade, whilst the gain to the South has been the opportunity for an abortive effort to make Kansas a slave State. Such must always be the result of consolidated sectionalism. The bullying of section against section has ceased to have any effect but that of making the bullies ridiculous.—Neither the eighteen nor the fifteen States can be bullied or conquered into submission to any deprivation of right on the slave or any other sectional question.

Stop the fight, give the people time to cool down from the present tone of sectional excitement, and then every thing may be expected from their mutual forbearance for the sake of conciliation. The proof of this lies in the fact that for sixty years the government was successfully and harmoniously administered under the influence of such forbearance, slavery being permitted and protected in all suitable climates, and prohibited only where climate imposed a sterner interdict than that of law. Until the slave question became a distinct party issue, it never obtained an injuriously disturbing influence over national affairs.—Take it now out of party politics, let it cease for the present to be the controlling party issue, and we shall restore a condition of national feeling which will not only permit but insure the disposal of all practical slave questions, which may hereafter arise, upon principles of mutual conciliation and forbearance. This condition of national feeling most certainly cannot be brought about by letting either of the sectional parties or the squatter-sovereignty party obtain a victory over the other parties in the present contest. The only way by which the nation can put down sectionalism and conquer for itself a permanent peace on the slave question is by defeating all three of these parties. That peace the national heart craves with an intense longing. It was upon faith in the pledge contained in the Democratic platform of 1852, to "discontinue the further agitation of the slave question in or out of Congress," that its candidature in that year received its votes of twenty-seven out of thirty-one States. It was because of the supposed breach of that pledge that the Republican party so rapidly obtained such enormous strength. To afford even the remotest chance of obtaining the desired peace, the government must be transferred to men who will faithfully carry out the principle of that pledge by ignoring for the present the whole slave question as a test of party politics, and proscribing no man or set of men on account of rational opinions upon that subject.

To vote for the two men who have been nominated to carry out that policy requires no retraction or surrender of former opinions and principles. It requires only the forbearing to attempt the enforcing at present principles and opinions of no political bearing on any existing sectional interest, and for which there can probably be no practical use during the next twenty years. When the occasion does arise, then every man will be perfectly at liberty, untrammeled by his present action, to vote as his opinion of expediency and justice may then dictate, free from proof in the memorable instance of the Monroe "era of good feeling."

Neither can a compromise be concluded by party conflicts. Compromise means mutual concession. Under the influence of those who have long had control of public sentiment, North and South, neither section will make any

their success to that of any other than their own party candidate. Their success would be a triumph over no party in particular, would not be resented as such, and their administration, whilst proscribing none, would receive candid approval or disapproval from fair men of all parties. Four years of such an administration would give ample cooling time and afford the best hope, the only rational hope, for permanent peace on the slave question, the overthrow of sectionalism, the reframing of the nation, and the durable security of the Union.

Anecdote of Old Ironsides.

The following is familiar to many of our readers, but is so well calculated to make the rising generation proud of the noble spirits who shed so much lustre on their country's name during the memorable year of 1812, with the then proud mistress of the seas, that it will bear re-publication at least once a year, as long as patriots are able to subdue conspirators :

The most brilliant naval action of the last war was undoubtedly that of the American frigate Constitution (44), commanded by Commodore Stewart, when she captured the two British corvettes, Cyane and Levant, of greatly superior force, each of them being equal to the old fashioned thirty-three gun frigates. The handling of the American frigate was throughout scientific and unexceptionable.

By no maneuvering could either of the British vessels obtain a position to rake the Constitution. Shift your ground as they would, Old Ironsides was between them, blazing away upon both vessels at the same time. During the whole action, Stewart, instead of mounting the horse-block, sat in a more exposed position astride the hammock nettings, the better to observe the manœuvring of his antagonists. The Cyane was the first to strike to Brother Jonathan—not an unusual thing with British vessels during that war. The first Lieutenant came in haste to the Commodore to announce the fact.

"The starboard ship has struck, sir," said the officer.

"I knew it, sir," replied the Commodore. "The battle is just half won."

"Shall I order the band to strike up Yankee Doodle, sir?" inquired the lieutenant.

Here the Commodore took a huge pinch of snuff, and then answered quickly: "Had we not better whip the other first, sir?"

"Ay, ay, sir," replied the lieutenant, taking the hint, and went to his quarters.

In a short time afterwards, the Levant lowered the cross of Old England to the stars and stripes, and the battle was ended. The lieutenant was somewhat rebuked at his premature exultation upon the surrender of the first vessel, was rather shy of approaching his commander again; but Stewart, beckoning to him, said with a smile

From the National Intelligencer.

The Duty of Conservatives.

Never in the history of this Government has the public mind been so perplexed as now. Never have so many voters been unable to determine their duty. Old political landmarks have been swept away, and all parties seem threatened with destruction by the storm of sectional strife that is raging around us. The Government itself is endangered, and may be destroyed if the storm continue.

The danger arises from slavery agitation, and that agitation must be stopped if tranquility is to be restored. By whom is this agitation sustained? And how can it be stopped? A solution of these questions would remove many doubts and dispel many fears that now oppress the public mind.

By whom is the agitation sustained? If we review the history of the slavery question we will find that it never assumed a serious aspect, after the adoption of the Constitution, until the application of Missouri for admission into the Union. At that time the country was convulsed by an agitation which threatened the overthrow of the Government; and, so far as we can now see, the Union of these States was saved only by the adoption of the Missouri compromise. That compromise, though violently opposed by ultra men for a time, was soon acquiesced in, and "cheerfully sustained by all parties as a fair and honorable settlement of the question." Ultraism was crushed, and peace restored to the country. From that time the anti-slavery party maintained but a nominal existence, until it was revived by the memorable struggle for the annexation of Texas.

In 1840 the anti-slavery party polled but 7,000 votes. In four years, under the excitement of the struggle for the annexation of Texas, (which was forced upon the country by the Democratic party,) the anti-slavery vote was increased from 7,000 to 62,000. Mr. Polk then entered upon his administration; and soon, under circumstances now understood by the country, involved us in a war with Mexico. The war policy of Mr. Polk was adopted and sustained by the Democratic party, and resulted in the acquisition of Mexican territory. That acquisition renewed the slavery agitation, and increased the anti-slavery vote from 62,000 to 286,000; and Mr. Polk retired from office in the midst of a sectional storm more violent than any that had ever before swept over this country. During the raging of that storm the Government devolved upon Millard Fillmore. After a fearful conflict the compromise of 1850 was passed, ultraism again was crushed, the anti-slavery party almost annihilated, and peace and harmony once more prevailed. The conservatives of the country hailed the result with delight, and all parties pledged themselves to sustain the compact at all hazards.

Under such auspicious circumstances took place the celebrated canvass of 1852. In that canvass both parties enthusiastically adopted the compromise of 1850; declared it, "in principle and substance," a final settlement of the whole subject, and vowed "to resist all further agitation, in Congress or out of it, under whatever color or pretext it might be made." Under these pledges the Democratic party swept the country, and bore their candidate into the Presidential chair with a unanimity unparalleled in our political history.

Mr. Pierce entered upon his administration in March, 1853, with an anti-slavery opposition of only 158,000 and with a majority of eighty-four members of Congress. In his first message he eulogized the measures of 1850, accepted them as a finality, called upon the country to sustain him in their support, and assured it that "this repose should suffer no shock during his official term if he had the power to avert it." Notwithstanding such pledges, Mr. Pierce was hardly in office before the Missouri compromise was repealed, the Kansas and Nebraska bills passed, and the people of the country startled by civil war in Kansas. The result of the repeal of the Missouri compromise—of Mr. Pierce's faithful "defence of Southern rights"—was the production of civil war and the formation of the Republican party with 1,341,000 voters. If Mr. Buchanan has defended "the rights of the South" with the same fidelity, Mr. Lincoln will certainly be our next President.

Thus we find that in the short space of sixteen years (from 1840 to 1856) the anti-slavery party has grown from 7,000 to 1,341,000; and this, too, under the auspices of the Democratic party, which has always arrogated the exclusive honor of defending Southern rights.

This constant agitation of the Democratic party for the benefit of the South has always engendered opposition from anti-slavery party of the North. The Democratic and the anti-slavery parties have been arrayed against each other with intense bitterness. For this reason, in all the struggles on the slavery question from 1845 to 1854, the Democratic party has maintained and defended the Missouri compromise while the anti-slavery party has always opposed it.

In 1854 both parties changed front. The Democratic party suddenly found that the Missouri compromise, which "had been in practical operation for a third of a century," and had received the sanction of all parties in every section, and had "allayed all sectional jealousies," had harmonized the whole country, and had "become canonized in the hearts of the people as a sacred thing, which no ruthless hand would ever be reckless enough to disturb." I say, it suddenly discovered that such a measure was unconstitutional, was an insult to the South, and it must be repealed! It was repealed, and forth-

with the anti-slavery party, which had voted against it on every previous occasion, became its warmest advocate, and upon its ruins erected the present Republican party.

Thus, in order to gain party ends, have the Democratic and anti-slavery parties waged an incessant warfare on the slavery question. The Republican, appealing to the prejudices of the North, agitated that he may get Northern votes, and thus ride into power. The Democrat appealing to the fears of the South, excites sectional strife, and threatens disunion, that he may frighten timid men, and force them to retain the Democratic party in power.

From what has been said, we see that Territorial acquisition always gives rise to the agitation of the slavery question, and that such agitation engenders sectional strife! We see that the acquisition of Louisiana gave rise to the struggle that was terminated by the Missouri compromise; that the acquisition of Mexican territory aroused a fearful conflict, which was only subdued by the compromise of 1850! We see that the compromise of 1850 crushed ultraism both in the North and in the South, and restored peace and good-will to both sections. We see that this peace was broken, and the flood-gates of sectional fury thrown wide open, by the *wanton* repeal of the Missouri compromise. We see that the Democratic party effected that repeal in spite of the most solemn pledges to sustain it! On the other hand, we also see that the Republican party opposed the Missouri compromise so long as the Democratic party sustained it, and that it became its zealous advocate so soon as it was repealed!

We thus see that the slavery question can never be settled so long as the Democratic or Republican parties are in power, or so long as they hope to attain power by appealing to the prejudices or fears of either section. We also see that these sectional strifes become more and more fierce. We see that they add strength to the anti-slavery party, having in the space of sixteen years increased it from 7,000 to 1,341,000!

So much for the past. In the present we see the same conflict raging with greater fury than ever before. We see the Democratic party rent in twain, and its sections waging a relentless warfare against each other. We see the Republican party bold and united, confident of getting possession of the Government. In the South we hear muttering the thunders of disunion. Every where are heard notes of alarm. Patriots and conservatives are doubting as to their duty, and the hearts of many are quailing before the storm.

In such a crisis what must be done? How can agitation be stopped and peace once more restored?

Can it be by placing in power the Republican party? Would that not be considered a "standing menace" to the South? Would the South support a Northern and sectional Administration? However moderately such an Administration would be conducted, would it not at least engender doubt and suspicion? Might it not afford restless, revolutionary spirits in the South an excuse for such actions as might involve us in civil war, and may be in utter ruin?

Can peace be restored by retaining in office the Democratic party? That party has, in the past, been the chief instrument in fomenting sectional strife; would it now refrain from an agitation that has hitherto kept it in power? Would such a party be supported cordially at the North? Would it not excite the continual opposition of the Republican party, and thus perpetuate sectional strife? But, leaving out view all such considerations, the Democratic party is rent in twain, is utterly powerless for good, and neither of its candidates has the remotest prospect of success.

Surely, under such circumstances, no conservative can support either of these parties. Where, then, can he go? Can he do else than support Bell and Everett? They are pledged to maintain the "Constitution" as it is, to defend the integrity of the "Union" under all circumstances, to enforce the "laws" in every section and at all hazards. Upon such a platform men of all parties can stand. No conservative, be he Northern or Southern, can refuse his support to such a platform. No conservative can or will say more than his constitutional rights. These are all guaranteed by Bell and Everett.

Let me, then, appeal to every conservative in the land to lay aside party trammels and party prejudices and unite with Bell and Everett in opposing all further acquisition of territory; in allaying all sectional jealousies; in stopping slavery agitation, and in crushing Northern ultraism and Southern secessionism. What matters it whether it be a Northern or Southern hand that fires the temple of our liberties? From either comes utter destruction.

Come, then, conservatives of America, join hearts and hands in defense of the "Constitution and the Union." In such a cause party names and party conflicts must disappear. What is the triumph of Breckinridge, or Douglas, or Lincoln, in comparison with the hope of freedom throughout the world? Can the friends of Breckinridge and of Douglas not cease to war upon each other and unite with Bell and Everett in support of the "Constitution and the Union"? In the same glorious cause cannot the Republicans also unite? Can they not all lay aside their mutual animosities and unite with Bell and Everett upon the only platform that is broad enough to embrace them all, and upon which they can meet in the bonds of brotherly love, and upon which they can sacri-

fice everything for the good of our common country.

IREDELL EXPRESS



EUGENE R. BRAKE & SON,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

STATESVILLE,

FRIDAY, :: :: OCTOBER 26, 1860.

OUR TERMS.

THE "IREDELL EXPRESS" is published upon the following terms, from which there will be no deviation.

Subscribers therefore will govern themselves accordingly:

1 copy one year, if paid in advance, \$3.00;

2 copies, \$2.50;

3 paid within 6 months, \$2.50;

If not paid till the end of the subscription year, \$3.00.

Nominees of the Union Convention!

For President:
HON. JOHN BELL,
OF TENNESSEE.

For Vice-President:
EDWARD EVERETT,
OF MASSACHUSETTS.

Electors for President & Vice-President

For the State at Large:

Hon. Geo. E. Badger, of Wake.
Dr. R. K. Speed, of Pasquotank.

Districts:

1 Dist. J. W. Hinton, of Pasquotank.
2 do Chas. C. Clark, of Craven.
3 do O. H. Dockery, of Richmond.
4 do L. C. Edwards, of Granville.
5 do Alfred G. Foster, of Randolph.
6 do Henry Walser, of Davidson.
7 do Wm. P. Bynum, of Lincoln.
8 do Col. B. S. Gaither, of Burke.



The Presidential Election

Will be held on TUESDAY the 6th

November, (not on Thursday.)

Tell your neighbors the day.

2 3 4 5 6 7 8

Hon. J. M. Leach's Appointments.
Bethania, Yackin Co., Saturday, Oct. 27.
Francisco, Stokes, Monday, Oct. 29.
Wentworth, Rockingham, (court-week)
Tuesday, Oct. 30th.
Walton Cove, Stokes, Thursday, Nov. 1st.
Kernersville, Friday, Nov. 2d.
Thomasville, Davidson, Saturday, Nov. 3d.
Lexington, Monday, Nov. 5th.

TICKETS.

We have printed a large number of Bell & Everett Tickets and will supply orders for them at \$2 per thousand and pay postage. Counties which are not already supplied with Tickets should send orders for them at once to some Printing Office. It is barely possible to write them without the risk of making a mistake.

29. The heaviest storm of wind and rain visited this place on Thursday-night containing all day Friday, last week, that has been known here in many years. We look for appalling details of shipwrecks and loss of life and property at sea and the coast, where the storm was no doubt terrific.

The late Col. Lumden.

The remains of the late Col. Lumden, of New Orleans, a victim of the Lady Elgin disaster, has been found on the beach near Kenosha, Wis., taken to Chicago, and from thence sent to the desolate home of the unfortunate deceased, to be interred with proper marks of respect by his numerous friends.

Poor Lumden! It's hard to realize that the manly form, so full of life and buoyancy, which we so frequently beheld passing to and fro in the streets of New Orleans, has met so sad a fate! Peace to thy ashes!

Conviction of Moses Smith.

We learn from the Winston Sentinel that Moses Smith was tried at the late term of Forsyth court, Judge Saunders, presiding, and convicted of the murder of J. R. Voss, near Waughton, some weeks ago. The prisoner's counsel took an appeal to the Supreme Court, but the Judge candidly stated to the prisoner that he saw no hope for him in this world.

Not so Easy.

We publish elsewhere, one or two extracts from Breckinridge papers, flippantly showing how easy it would be for a State to secede from the Union—in the opinions of the editors.

Now, we deny the right of any State to secede from the American Union, short of sufficient cause for revolution—and we deny that any such cause exists at present; also, that the election of Lincoln would afford no just cause for secession so long as he administers the government, not worse than it is being administered by James Buchanan.

Depend upon it!—Fire-eating Disunionists—the day the American Union is dissolved, will be memorable for the beginning of evils the South had not before tasted. Mark our prediction.

Mass-Meeting at Taylorsville.

We learn that the Mass-Meeting of the Union men held at Taylorsville, last week, was a grand success. Such a throng of patriotic, devoted citizens to the cause of the Union, was never before assembled in Alexander. The throng was addressed by Hon. Z. B. Vance and Hon. T. N. Crumpler in speeches of great ability. Mr. Crumpler, like Mr. Vance, is a mountain boy, and is destined to rise high in the zenith of distinction and usefulness in the cause of his country. He is a member elect to the next Legislature.

The Designs of the Breckinridge-Dissident Party.

Each day furnishes new data that it is the intention of the Breckinridge party to dissolve the Union, in the event of Lincoln's election, while at the same time, they are doing everything to precipitate the event. The evidences which we receive from South Carolina and some other southern States leave no room to doubt the existence of a combination formed in advance, to accomplish the diabolical deed. The arrangements are quietly consummating for the solution of a separation of the Union, and at the proper time the South will be precipitated into a revolution and slough off from the Union, quietly if she can, forcibly if necessary.

One grand feature in the programme, and which will be highly necessary to successful resistance to the general government, will be to get possession of all the Southern fortifications from Charleston to Galveston by a well executed *coup d'état*, which, as the garrisons that defend them are small, it is believed will not be difficult to accomplish. Once in possession of the forts, and backed by a Union of most or all of the slave States, formidable resistance could be made to any assaulting force from the sea, and the government would have, then, no other alternative but to march against the revolutionaries in the rear, where, also, formidable opposition it is likely would be encountered.

For it is believed, that the Southern leaguers have already made their arrangements to prevent federal troops crossing any portion of slave-territory but at the point of the bayonet, whenever the South strikes the blow for her conceived rights—North Carolina and Virginia, in that event, will be made the battle ground, and of course they must suffer severely in the dreadful conflict that would ensue.

To avoid the terrible consequences of disunion, let every man vote for John Bell and Edward Everett the 6th day of November.

The Time is Short.

It is less than two weeks till the Election, which will take place Tuesday, 6th November. Fellow-Citizens, are you discharging your duty as you ought to do, in behalf of the Union? Do you not know that if John Bell should fail to be elected, by your indifference, the Union will be dissolved? It certainly will, and the fault will be yours. If John Bell is not elected, Lincoln will, and then follows dissolution with all the horrors of civil war!

We say what we believe—what we know will transpire, if the people fail to elect John Bell. Be diligent and persuade your neighbors, to go to the polls—neglect it not—and vote for BELL and EVERETT, and save the Union.

Mr. Hilliard's Speech.

At Concert Hall, on Thursday night, was all that an intelligent assemblage of citizens could reasonably desire, of eloquence, language, and manner. The Hall was crowded to its utmost capacity; and notwithstanding the excessive heat weather, the audience was remarkably patient and attentive. Mr. Hilliard spoke just one hour; and we never witnessed a greater degree of enthusiasm than that with which his remarks were received. The people gave vent to their feelings in repeated shouts and rounds of applause, as the eloquent, soul stirring and patriotic sentences flowed, in one continued and inspiring stream from the speaker's lips. It was just one of those kind of speeches that sensible, considerate and patriotic men love to listen to. There was no abuse, no falsehood, no misrepresentation, no clap-trap; but every thing and every body dealt with fairly, candidly and truthfully. There was no appeal to the prejudices, but exhortations to patriotism—for the union of all good men for the sake of the Union.

The speech is having, and will continue to have, a most excellent effect. There was just enough said, and said in the right way, and in the right spirit.—We have heard of three Breckinridge men who have confessed, since the speech, to the importance of uniting upon Bell and Everett, as Buchanan was united upon in 1856; and we presume there are many others similarly convinced.

Altogether, the friends of Bell and Everett have abundant reason to be cheerful, and to continue the work of the campaign with renewed and increasing hopes of success. Mr. Hilliard has had ample opportunities for gaining information, and he speaks with much confidence of the success of the Constitutional Union cause. Let the Bell and Everett men cast all doubts behind them, and go to work resolutely, and we must succeed. There are many who have friends yet on the fence; urge them to rally with us upon the Constitution and under our old National flag.—We have not a doubt but there are over ten thousand intelligent men in the State of Georgia, to-day, who are yet undecided as to whom they will vote. These men will be the deciding factor in the election of the State; and the vote of Georgia may decide the contest.—Let us hope that every man will do his duty.

Macon (Ga.) Citizen.

Southern Union.

The Richmond Enquirer, in an article upon political matters in that State, has the following paragraph in relation to the unity of the South at the approaching election:

A perfect union of all parties at the South might possibly defeat Lincoln in New York, for if the people of the North could be advised of what will be the action of the Southern States, they would never consummate the election of Lincoln, attended as it will be with the wreck of the Union and the ruin of the North as well as the South.—The silly cry of disunion will not avert the calamity—nor could Virginia prevent it, if every man within her limits were opposed to it. Any one of the Gulf States can effect equally as much towards the dissolution of the Union as all of the Southern States together. That Lincoln's election will be submitted to is the hope of very many people in Virginia, but the belief that such an event will be acquiesced in by all of the Southern States is not entertained by any man in Virginia.

A Remarkable Fact!

It is a remarkable fact, that the leading Breckinridge men of the country maintain that Lincoln will be elected. When pressed to the wall as to the preservation of the Union and the overthrow of sectionalism paramount to all other considerations; We then appeal to all men, of every party, who love the Union, to unite with us. We present you the only national and safe platform, with candidates who have been tried, and whose record is such as to assure us that in their hands the Government will be safe, and that in the administration sectionalism and disunion will be rebuked that they will never again raise their deformed heads to disturb our peace. Let every patriot now rise above party, and determine to cast his influence in favor of the Union, the constitution and the enforcement of the laws.—[Wadesboro Argus.]

From Washington. Washington, Oct. 18. The receipts into the Treasury during the first quarter of the present fiscal year, commencing with July, were about \$18,000,000. The receipts during the present week amount to \$877,000—amount subject to draft \$4,193,000.

The number of Troops soon to be sent to California and Texas, is upwards of one thousand. These for the former State go via the Isthmus. Gen. Lane has returned from his Kentucky estate.

The pistol, valuable as a relic of the Washington family, taken by Capt. Cook from Col. Washington during the Harper's Ferry raid, has been returned to the latter by Th

Change of Law as to Wills.

The last Legislature of New York passed a law that no person having a husband, wife, child, or parent, shall, by will, give more than half his property to any benevolent, charitable, literary, scientific, religious, or missionary society, association, or corporation, in trust or otherwise. Any gift of more than one-half is void as to the excess above one-half.

A Fire in Wilson.

The Odd Fellows Hall and the room below, occupied as Richardson's Male Academy, was consumed by fire, at Wilson, on Monday the 15th inst. The fire originated from an unsound stove pipe in the roof of the building. Loss estimated at about \$4000. Mr. Thomas L. Lee, a printer, formerly of Kinston, N. C., while throwing water on the burning building, fell from the roof, a distance of thirty feet, and was seriously if not fatally injured.

Goldsboro Tribune.

HYMENEAL.

MARRIED,

In Rowan County, Oct. 16th, by Rev. Geo. B. Wetmore, Mr. Edward Payton Hall to Mrs. Amanda H. Neely.

On the 17th inst., by the Rev. W. C. Gannon, W. F. Watson, Sheriff of Iredell County, to Miss Bettie, daughter of Baker C. Holland, Esq.

OBITUARY.

DIED,

Of Consumption, on the 13th of Oct. 1850, in the 55th year of her age, Mrs. Jane G. Ramsey, widow of Col. David Ramsey, Deed, leaving a family of four children and many friends to mourn her irreparable loss. She died in her bed but her children grieve not, for their loss would be her eternal gain. Her sickness was protracted—but her expiring struggle hard, but her end was peace.

"Weep not, for she is not dead but sleepeth."

Markets

Statesville Market—Oct. 26, 1860.
Corrected weekly by J. M. S. SIMONTON & CO.

Bacon 11 (a) 15 Feathers 0.35 (a) 40
Beef 0.45 (a) 50 Flours 0.50 (a) 60
Beeves 0.25 (a) 60 Flaxseed 1.00
Butter 0.12 (a) 15 Hides, dry 0.15
Coffee 0.16 (a) 20 Green 0.06
Candles 0.20 Lard 0.11 (a) 12
Tallow 0.20 Linsey-cloth 0.30 (a) 35
Adamant 0.30 (a) 0.00 Nails 0.06 (a) 0.07
Corn 0.75 (a) 80 Peas 0.65 (a) 75
Chickens 0.10 (a) 12 Rags 0.03
Dried Apples, peeled 0.25 Salt 2.00 (a) 250
Dried Peaches, peeled 0.08 Sugar 0.10 (a) 12
unpeeled 0.04 Loaf 0.16 (a) 18
Eggs, doz. 0.80 Tallow 0.10 (a) 12
Wheat 1.25 (a) 130

POCKETBOOK STOLEN

WAS STOLEN from the subscriber on the night of the 15th of August last, a POCKETBOOK containing the following Notes:

A note on Thomas Norman of \$15.50, dated Aug. 10th, 1859; one note on Eliza Coleman and James Norman of \$20, dated February, 1859; one note on Sarah Johnson of \$5.50, date September, 1857; one note on James D. Salmon's 3 notes—\$2 of \$100 each; J. F. Salmon's 3 notes—\$2 of \$100 each; one note on \$55, all dated Feb. 20th, 1860; one note on Eliza Salmon of \$6, date unknown; one note on Aquilla Williams of \$5.50, date not recollect; one note on Abel A. Nelson of \$127, date June, 1860; one note on Thomas L. Jennings of \$100, date December 1st, 1859; one note on James C. Padgett of \$15, date not recollect; one note on John Franklin of \$363.71, date about March 3, 1860; one note on N. V. Jones of \$10, date not recollect; one note on Rufus Jerny of \$7.50, date not recollect; one note on Joseph James of \$23.50, dated Feb. 17th, 1860; one note on V. H. Furber of \$9.57, date not recollect; one note on H. H. Hartman of \$200, subject to a credit of \$100 Dec. 23, 1859, date of note not recollect; one note on Thomas Sharpe of \$5, date not recollect; one note on Gauthier & Co. of \$100, date about July 8th, 1859; one note on E. McMillion of \$20, date not recollect; one note on John T. Morgan of \$4, date not recollect; one note on Wm. J. Vestal of \$41.70, date not recollect; one note on B. Morgan of \$14, one note on \$14.25, both dated January 6th, 1859; one note on do, sum not recollect; date June 22, 1859; one note on do, of \$28.90, date not recollect; one note on the following sums each, \$5.50—\$15—\$20—\$30—\$10,—dates not recollect—all on B. Morgan;—a receipt on J. McLaughlin for 2 notes upon James L. Blackwell of \$700 & \$300, subject to a credit of \$300, the date not recollect; one note on James Reed of \$45, date not recollect, subject to two credits of \$30 and \$5, date not recollect. Also other notes and papers of different kinds not now recollect, which if ever found will be known.

All persons are forewarned not to trade for the above named notes and papers.

Yadkin County, N. C. P. CAMPBELL.

Oct. 26 1860

47-ff.

ONE HUNDRED DOZEN OF EGGS WANTED.

THE HIGHEST CASH PRICE WILL

be paid for one hundred dozen of Eggs,

at DUNLAP & PHIFER'S, Confectionary.

Statesville, N. C., Oct. 26. 47-ff.

ONE HUNDRED POUNDS OF BUTTER WANTED.

THE Highest cash price will be paid for one hundred pounds of Butter,

DUNLAP & PHIFER'S.

Notice.

I have given application will be made to the next Legislature of North Carolina for a Loan of Money expressly to build and erect Cotton and Woolen Manufacturing establishments for the healthful glory of our common country. Good security will be offered.—ANDREW BAGGARLY.

Oct. 26th 1860 pd. 47.

Wanted.

100,000 lbs of Dried Apples and Peaches, 100,000 lbs Beeswax wanted at the highest market price, for which payment will be paid in Goods at Cash price.

Sept. 28, 1860. J. W. STOCKTON.

TREASURERS OFFICE

Atlantic Tenn. & O. R. R. Co.

Charlotte, N. C. Oct. 9, 1860.

M. C. A. Carlton is authorized to collect Subscriptions due this Company in Iredell County, and give receipts in my name—all persons indebted will please take notice and make prompt payment. The 1st Instalment of 10 per cent. was due the 1st Inst. We are in need of Money to meet the engagements of the Company, and must have it in order to prosecute the work.

M. L. WRISTON, Treasurer.

Charlotte, N. C. Oct. 9, 1860. 43-3w.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the next General Assembly of North Carolina to amend the Charter of the incorporation of the Town of Statesville.

C. A. CARLTON,
Clerk to the Board of Town Com.

Oct. 18 46 4t

EXCELSIOR! FALL TRADE.



IMMENSE ATTRACTION

AT THE

NEW CASH STORE

OF

WALLACE, ELIAS & CO.

We invite the attention of the CITIZENS

of STATEVILLE and surrounding Country

to our ENTIRE NEW STOCK

FALL AND WINTER

Staple & Fancy

DRY GOODS!

Now in Store and ready for exhibition, comprising a full and handsome range of

Dress Goods,

Black and Colored FRENCH & ENGLISH

MERINOS,

The latest Styles of Figured and Plain

FRENCH DELANES,

Muslin Delanes and Debegis,

CALICOS, GINGHAMS, FLANNELS,

purchased in large quantities on the most reasonable terms from various manufacturers, and especially adapted to this section. The latest Styles of fine Cloth.

CLOAKS AND SHAWLS.

BONNETS

Of the latest PARIS fashions

EMBROIDERIES.

RIBBONS,

JEWELRY.

Our Stock of

Ready-Made Clothing

is the largest and most varied that has ever been brought to this place, consisting of

COATS,

PANTS,

Vests,

OVER-COATS,

Under-Shirts

and DRAWERS, and many other articles too numerous to mention, but wanting to make a complete outfit, and suitable for all classes.

BOOTS, SHOES,

GAITERS,

NEGRO-BROGANS,

in endless variety and of the best quality.

HATS, CAPS,

FLATS and Capitolas.

In fact everything suitable for this market; which we will sell on the most reasonable terms, as our Motto is

"SELLING AT WHOLESALE PRICES."

We have on hand a large Stock of

GROCERIES:

Cube Molasses, Coffee, Nails,

SUGAR of all grades, Soaps, Tobacco,

CIGARS, &c., &c.

Hardware, Crockery,

Drugs and Medicines.

We return our thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to us, and solicit a continuance.

WALLACE, ELIAS & CO.

Statesville, Oct. 12, 45-30.

ONE HUNDRED DOZEN OF EGGS WANTED.

THE Highest cash price will be paid for one hundred dozen of Eggs,

at DUNLAP & PHIFER'S.

Confectionary.

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M. L. WRISTON, Treasurer.

Charlotte, N. C. Oct. 9, 1860. 43-3w.

COCHRANE & SAMPLE,

DEALERS IN HARDWARE, GUNS, CUTLERY, &c.,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

At the Sign of the Golden Pad-Lock,
W. COCHRANE & SAMPLE.

Orders solicited and promptly attended to.

COCHRANE & SAMPLE.

September 21, 1860 42

Tools! Tools! Tools!

At the Sign of the Golden Pad-Lock,

A GOOD supply of Tools, consisting of Circular Mill, Cross-cut Tenon, Hand, Ripper, Back and Compass Saws; Bench and Moulding Planes; Lathe, Shingling, and broad Hatchets; Hammers; bevel and steel Squares; Drawing Knives;

Braces and Bits; Angles; Gimlets; Chisels; Brick and Plastering Trowels; Screw-Plates;

Saw Sets; Spoke-Screws; Files; Hacksaw; Flock-Rules; Gauge-Rods; spirit and pocket Lev-

els; Boring Mallets; etc.

COCHRANE & SAMPLE.

Charlotte, N. C.

Having PURCHASED THE ENTIRE

Stock of FURNITURE BE

A Trick that Ended Well.

A young man was studying at a college. One afternoon he walked out with an instructor and they chanced to see an old pair of shoes lying by the side of the path, which appeared to belong to a poor old man at work close by. "Let us have a little amusement at his expense," said the student. "Suppose we hide those shoes, and conceal ourselves in the bushes to watch his perplexity when he cannot find them."

"I can think of a better trick than that," said the instructor. "You are rich. Suppose you put a silver dollar in the toe of each of his shoes, and then we will hide."

The young man did so. The poor man finished his work soon, and went to put on his shoes. You can imagine his surprise when he stooped down to take out a pebble, as he supposed, from the toe, and found still another in the other shoe. His feelings overcome him; he fell upon his knees; looked up to heaven, and uttered a long, fervent thanks giving, in which he thanked a kind Providence for sending some unknown hand to save from perishing his sick and helpless wife, and his children without bread. Do you wonder that the young man stood in his hiding place deeply affected? Young friends, when you wish to enjoy real pleasure in witnessing the perplexity of others, see if you cannot, some way, imitate the deceptions. Such tricks are well worth performing.

Filibustering Not Dead.

Gen. Henningsen, Walker's old companion in arms, has written a long letter in vindication of this noted filibuster. Gen. H. concludes as follows:

So far from filibustering being laid

in the grave of William Walker, it may

safely be predicted that from every

drop of blood shed from the death

wounds, inflicted, as we are informed,

"amidst the cheers of the natives," to

whom he had been delivered up bound,

by the infamy of Norwell Salmon, will

spring another ardent filibuster. It is

well that at home should know, and I

am in the position to inform them that

its views are in nowise changed, its

spirit in nowise impaired. So far from

being depressed by recent events, since

the first report of Walker's execution,

and especially of its occurrence though

British interference I have been over-

whelmed by communications from men

impudent for immediate action, and most eager, personally, forthwith at all

hazards, to depart for the scene of the

late tragedy, or from others anxious to

convene and support them. To

these all I reply here, to bide their time.

When that time comes, their cause will

not want either followers or leaders.

Death is a Grand Secret.

We know not beforehand when and how, and by what means we, or others, shall be brought to death; by what road we must go the way whence we shall not return, what disease, or what disaster will be the door to put us into the house of appointment for all living.

2. We cannot describe what death is; how the knot is suited between body and soul, nor how the spirit of man goes upward, to be we know not what, and to be we know not how. With

a dreadful curiosity does the soul launch out into the vast ocean of eternity, and resign itself to an untried abyss! Let us make it sure that the gates of Heaven shall open to us on the other side of death, though it is a way we are to go but once.

3. We have no correspondence at all with separate souls nor any acquaintance with their state. It is an unknown, undiscovered region to which they are removed; we can neither hear from them, nor send to them. While we are here in a world of sense, we speak of a world of spirits as the blind do of colors, and as we move thither we shall be amazed to find how much we have been mistaken.

Life's Dark Waters.

There are storms in life's dark waters. Note the care-worn look of that aged man as he pauses to rest on his staff. Once his limbs were active and his step firm. Once his eye was bright, and his cheek, now pale, glowed with the rose-tint of health. All have vanished, and now behold the wreck of the noblest work of God, proving that he has met the storms on life's dark waters.

Gaze on the lofty air and firm step of that proud youth as he bids adieu to his home and friends. No tear drops strain his cheeks, his heart is firm, and he looks boldly to the future. He sees the last mountain peaks which surround his home fade in the distance; he utters no word, he heaves no sigh, but with a happy heart still looks onward. Thoughtless youth! You have yet to meet with a fearless heart the storms on life's dark waters.

See that bright eyed maiden as she trips lightly along, heedless alike of light or shadow. A smile is on her ruby lip, and mirth and gladness beams from her eyes. Bright flowers fill her path, flowers without a thorn. But sted your heart for the future, fair one, for there are storms on life's dark waters.

A cold, motionless form lay shrouded in the habiliments of the grave. White locks floated over the rounded forehead on which deep lines of care were plainly seen; yet a calm, heavenly smile parts his lips, seeming to say, that the storms on life's dark waters were safely passed.

In the Sun Growing Old and Dark?

There are now more spots on the sun than have been seen before for many years; some of these are visible through a smoked glass to the naked eye. Several stars—some of them of great brilliancy, which from their ascertained distance must have been as large as our sun—have totally disappeared from the sky; and the question has been raised among astronomers, whether the light and heat of the sun are gradually fading away.

As this would be accompanied by the destruction of all the plants and animals on the earth it is an interesting question. The sun's light and heat are diminished by spots at the present time about one per cent.—*Scientific American.*

Picture of Despair.—A poor pig with his nose through a garden fence, almost touching a cabbage stalk.

Witty Women.

It is generally the fate of witty women to be unloved. Whenever you see an old maid, unless she has a hump on her back, you may safely conclude that in youth she had a reputation for brilliancy. No man would offer himself to a young lady who would call him an owl because he looked somewhat serious before asking to be allowed to support her and pay her laundry bills; nor would any man marry a woman when the possibilities and probabilities were that she would place chestnut-burn on his side of the bed, or fill his boots with hot mush in the morning, by way of a joke. If ever you have a lady acquaintance who desires to introduce you to an intimate friend of hers because "she is an original and so witty, that you'll be sure to love her," plead friends, and respectfully decline the honor, or say that you have no Sunday clothes.—[Home Journal.]

Advertisements.

NATIONAL FLAG!

Wm. M. Barker
WILL inform the readers of the Express, that he extensively engaged in the manufacture of

CARRIAGES AND BUGGIES

of the very best style.

He has lately visited a number of the Northern Manufacturers, and acquainted himself with all the late improvements in his line; and made arrangements by which he can supply those preferring it, with

NORTHERN WORK,
which after years of experimenting, I have brought to perfection. It dyes Black or Brown instantly with precision. It saves the cost of the kind in existence.

PRICE ONLY 50 CENTS.
DEPOT, 56 DEY STREET, NEW YORK.
August 24, 1860. 38-ly.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS JUST RETURNED from market, and is now receiving and opening a complete and full assort-ment, by which will be sold at usual rates.

GROCERIES,
consisting of COFFEE, SUGAR, MOLEASSES SYRUPS, TEA, PEPPER, SPICE, &c., with every other article usually kept in similar establishments, all of which will be sold as usual at exceedingly low prices. His stock of

DRY GOODS
far superior to any, as those who have favored him with their patronage can testify. The stock of

HATS & CAPS,
and

BOOTS & SHOES
cannot be equaled, either in style or manu-facture, having had the most of them made to his order. The stock of

SOLE LEATHER
and

SADDLES
is full and complete and will be sold at unusually low rates, and which will only be

DISTRIBUTED
this establishment exclusively for CASH.

FOR NOTHING
has a more desired effect than a cash system. Therefore a call is earnestly solicited, before purchasing elsewhere.

AT FRANKFORD'S,
Salisbury, N. C.
June 8, 1860. 27-ff.

**5,000 BUSHELS WHEAT
WANTED.**

AT THE ROWAN MILLS,
5,000 Bushels Good Wheat,
For which Salisbury Cash Prices will be paid. Call and see me before you sell.

O. G. FOARD.
Nov. 18, 1859. 49-ff.

M'LEAN HOUSE,
STATESVILLE, N. C.

THE Undersigned would announce to the public, that she will continue to keep open the above house for the accommo-dation of the travelling community, and will spare no pains to give satisfaction to all who may favor her with their patronage.

Her accommodations are ample for Boarding and Travelers, with good Stables and carpeted Rooms for horses, and the pro-vender to feed them. Her Table will be supplied with the best country afford-ances.

MARTHA MCLEAN.
July 6, 1860. 31

**VALUABLE DWELLING HOUSE
AND LOT, IN STATESVILLE,
FOR SALE.**

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS his DWELLING HOUSE and LOT, in the town of Statesville. They are located near to and west of the Female College, and is the most desirable property in the place. The House is a large two story, new, built in the modern style; with Kitchen, Smoke-house, Stables, &c. The Lot contains Two Acres, fronts on three streets, and is well enclosed.

Terms will be made easy.

For further particulars inquire of the subscriber or the Editor of the Iredell Express.

W. S. TATE.
March 16, 1860. 46-ff.

**TO THE CITIZENS OF
STATESVILLE
AND
SURROUNDING COUNTRY.**

WE take pleasure in stating that we have just received a New and Complete Stock of GOODS of every variety; such as

**GROCERIES, DRUGS,
HARDWARE,**

Hemlock Leather, Boots, Shoes, Shoe Findings, Trunks, Carpet Bags, Notions, Dry-Goods, Ready-Made Clothing, Hats, Caps, &c.,

of every Variety and Style to suit the custom of the Country.

We are determined to sell as LOWEST, as we paid Cash for our Goods—Also a liberal reduction to Cash dealers.

All kinds of **Country Produce** taken in exchange for Goods at Cash prices.

WATTS, WHITE & CO.
Statesville, Dec 23. 59. 34-ff.

**10,000 BUSHELS GOOD WHITE
WHEAT.** for which the highest Cash price will be paid.

10,000 Bushels of Corn.
Apply to J. F. ALEXANDER & CO.

PROF. L. MILLER'S HAIR INVIGORATOR.

An Effective, Safe and Economical Compound, FOR RESTORING GRAY HAIR to its original color without drying and preventing the hair from turning gray.

FOR PREVENTING BALDNESS and curing it, when it is the least particle of vitality or recuperative energy remaining.

FOR REMOVING SCURF & BANDRUFF, and all cutaneous affection of the scalp.

FOR BEAUTIFYING THE HAIR, imparting to it an agreeable fragrance and brilliancy, making it soft and silky in its texture and causing it to curl readily.

The great celebrity and the increasing demand for this unequal preparation, causes us to propose its use in this country, as a safe and efficacious remedy for the cure of baldness, scurf, bandruff, and all cutaneous affection of the scalp.

It cures baldness, restores the hair to its original color, and gives it a soft, glossy, and agreeable appearance, and also where the hair is loosened and thinning, it will give strength and vigor to the roots, and restores the hair to its original color, becoming black, strong, and healthy.

It is a powerful restorative, and a specific for baldness.

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